

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, November 4, 1746.

From Wye's Letter, London, Oct. 30.

YESTERDAY came an Account, that the following four Ships belonging to the scattered West India Fleet were arrived, viz. The Charming Betty from Barbadoes off Dover, the Hope from Nevis at Portsmouth, the Loretta from Barbadoes at Plymouth, and the Prince George from Antigua at Plymouth. And

This Day came Advice, that the Radford and Lumley from Antigua are arrived at Dover. Mean while the Merchants are yet in Pain for 40 Sail more of the Leeward Island Fleet, who are not yet arrived.

Several rich French Prizes from Old France have been taken and carried into St. Kitt's by the American Privateers.

His Majesty, blessed be God, is so well recovered as to see Company, and will remove next Monday from Kensington to his Palace at St. James's.

From the General Evening Post, Oct. 30.
LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Men of War, with the Transports, having the Troops on board, parted from the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Lestock on the 24th inst. at Sea, and are since arrived at Cork.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. Philip Earl of Chesterfield Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harrington, who has resigned.

'Tis said Lord Harrington will be made President of the Council, and that the Duke of Grafton will be sent to Ireland.

From the London Evening Post, Oct. 28.

Copy of a Letter from on Board his Majesty's Ship Lenox, Capt. Lawrence.

Port-Royal, Jamaica, Aug. 19, 1746.

We arrived here Yesterday, after two Months Cruise, under Command of Capt. Cornelius Mitchel; our Squadron consisted of five Sail, viz. the Strafford, Plymouth, and Worcester, of 60 Guns; the Lenox, of 70 Guns; Milford, of 45 Guns; and the Drake Sloop. We having Intelligence of a French Fleet being arrived at Port Louis, were ordered to intercept them in their Way to Laogon, but before we got up to Windward they got in safe; however, as we knew that the greatest part of the Convoy were bound to Cape François, we kept cruising off Cape Nichola. On the 3d of August, about 3 in the Afternoon, we spied about 40 Sail to Leeward, and made the Signal

to the Commodore, and he made another to the Plymouth to give Chace. Soon after we saw the whole Fleet, consisting of four Men of War, viz. one of 74 Guns, one of 64, one of 54, and one of 44, and 60 Sail of Merchantmen. The Plymouth was called in at 7 o'Clock; the Body of the Enemy bore from us S. by E. 4 Miles; then the Commodore made a Signal to speak with all our Ships; we got close to him, and every Captain was ask'd his Opinion, Whether it was better to engage that Evening, or defer it 'till the Morning, which last prevailed; but to keep in fight all Night, and to Windward, and be ready to engage at Day-light. Tacking so often the latter Part of the Night, we lost sight of them 'till 5 in the Morning, then saw them under Cape Nichola, bearing S. E. The Commodore made a Signal for the Line, the Enemy being in one, and standing towards us, with little Wind, 'till 9, when the Breeze freshened, and continued 'till 4 in the Afternoon; we under an easy Sail standing from them, and they crowding after us; but they finding their Convoy a long Way a-head, hawl'd their Wind, and tackt; the Commodore hawl'd in the Signal for the Line, and tackt, hail'd Capt. Lawrence to speak with him, as he did to all the rest, who all went on board. At 7 the Enemy bore S. by W. 3 Leagues, fresh Breezes; all Night tacking so often we lost them 'till Thursday Aug. 5th; at 7 in the Morning they were 2 Leagues from us; at 10 the Commodore made a Signal for the Line; then the Enemy tickt to the Southward, and drew into a Line; at 11 the Worcester's Signal was made to lead, and bear down to the Enemy, the Lenox following, Strafford in the Center, Plymouth next, and the Milford, to bring up the Rear, little Wind, 'till 4 in the Afternoon; the Breeze freshning gave us Spirits, expecting to be up with the Enemy in 4 Glasses; to the Surprise of every Body the Milford was order'd to chace; about Half an Hour after the Commodore made a Signal for us and Worcester to shorten Sail, and to hawl on a Wind, and made a Signal for all Cruizers. The Enemy about 3 Miles off, (who no doubt were surprized at our Proceedings) chaced us; at 7 they fired several Shots at the Drake; the Worcester hail'd us and said it was the Commodore's Orders we should lie in the Rear, upon which we shorten'd sail, and fell into our Station; before 8 two large Ships of the Enemy were close under our Lee Quarter, and gave us a Broadside, which we return'd, and engaged for an Hour and half; the other two came up and fir'd, but at too great a Distance: The Worcester and Strafford fir'd some Shot at the Enemy; but some of our Ships were so confus'd, that they fir'd into us, and left us. The Enemy soon after bore away and join'd their Fleet.

The Damage we receiv'd was a Shot thro' our Fore and Mainmasts, and our Rigging much cut; as soon as



we repair'd we made Sail after our Fleet, and at 11 came up with the Commodore, who made a Signal for all Lieutenants; we immediately brought to, and sent our Boat; before she got on board the Commodore made Sail, and as he passed, hail'd us, and we were ordered to put out our Lights and make Sail, for the Enemy were following us; before our Boat return'd our Fleet was out of Sight. On the 7th the Drake join'd the Squadron, and gave an Account that he was chased that Morning by two French Men of War, and that the whole Fleet lay under Cape Nichola. On the 8th she was sent to observe their Motions, and seeing them to Windward, under the Land, returned in the Evening. We kept out of Sight of Land for two Days, and gave the Enemy a Chance to work in smooth Water, and reap the Benefit of a Land Wind to carry them to Windward, whilst we were in a great Sea, with a fresh Gale of Wind. In the Afternoon we made Sail in-shore, and on Saturday Morning at Day-break saw the Enemy about 4 Leagues to the Windward, and we continued chasing Night and Day 'till Wednesday Morning, when we had the Mortification to see them all get into Cape Francois, and hear them salute, and at Night saw great Illuminations in the Town.

Some other Letters mention, that the English Ships were well mann'd, clean Ships, and sent out on purpose to intercept the above Fleet.

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship the Princessa, at Spithead, Oct. 26.

The following Particulars may be depended upon as Facts, which as an Eye Witness I can faithfully relate, and I have not Leisure, Inclination or Capacity to embellish them.

October the 1st the whole Fleet unmoored, in order to sail to Quiberon. On the 2d our Men of War gave Chase to, and drove on Shoar a very fine French Ship of 64 Guns. On the 3d we came to an Anchor in Quiberon Bay. On the 4th the Admiral summoned the Place to surrender, but instead of submitting, the People fled, and drove away their Cattle. Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th, our Forces being debarked on a kind of Island, (the Isthmus being overflowed at High Water) the Seamen plundered all the Coasts, and by some Accident the French Ship before mentioned took Fire, and tho' the Admiral sent a Party of his own Seamen out of his Ship, it was with some Difficulty they saved ten Pieces of fine Brass Cannon, and some Small Arms. Oct. 8th the Boats from the Fleet attacked and made themselves Masters of a small Island, and took a Captain and 35 Men Prisoners of War. Oct. 9th and 10th the Forces embarked again, and the Seamen burned several Places on Shore, and all their Vessels and small Craft. Oct. 11th we got 8 Pieces more of Brass Cannon (24 Pounders) out of the Prize. Oct. 12th the Fleet unmoored, and came to an Anchor under the little Island before mentioned. Oct. 13th our Boats, covered by the light Vessels, made themselves Masters of another small Island, in which there was a Castle, the Garrison of which, with an Officer who commanded there 40 Years, surrendered Prisoners of War. Oct. 14th and 15th spent in mining and blowing up the Places we had taken. Oct. 16th the whole Fleet

unmoored, and got under Sail. Oct. 25th, by the Blessing of God, arrived safely here.

It is impossible for me to describe the Terror of the French, the Pannick struck by our Appearance, and the Mischief we have done them; but I hope you'll have them from some better Hand, and excuse this in Haste from, &c.

L O N D O N, Oct. 30.

They write from Paris, that the French Court having long suspected Lord Morton, caused him to be seized as he was going into his Post-Chaise for Calais: He had the Precaution to put a Cabinet with his Papers in first, to his Lady's Woman, who was sitting in the Chaise, and as soon as she saw the Bustle of his being arrested, she found a Way to withdraw with the Cabinet, and tho' great Search has been made after her since, she has not been discovered.

We learn from Fontainebleau, by the Way of Cologn, that General Sinclair, not being acquainted with the State of Affairs at Port L'Orient, quitted the Siege of that Place when it was on the Point of Surrendring. The Marquess de P'rosperal leaving the Town the same Evening about Seven o'Clock, to go to the English Camp, in order to propose a Capitulation; the Conditions whereof were to demand the Honours of War for the Regular Troops and Militia; which is received here as an uncontested Truth.

Other Advices say, that this Offer was made on the first Debarkment of the English Forces; but the English General judging a regular Siege more honourable, or for some other Reasons best known to himself, declin'd accepting the Conditions.

It is further remarked, that the Reason of his quitting the Siege was Twofold; the one, that the English did not understand the Business of Sieges; the other that the French Officer, who commanded the Militia, being directed to beat the Chamade, instead thereof ordered his Drummer, as is supposed by Mistake, to beat the General; whereupon the English broke up their Camp precipitately, and re-embarked.

From hence, if our Advices say true, they sailed to Cape Quiberon, carried off Twenty Pieces of Cannon from an old ruinous Castle; and thus having compleated this important Expedition, returned triumphant to England.

By the Mary, Herbert, from Nevis, we have Advice, that — Dunbar, Esq; Son of Charles Dunbar, of Antigua, Esq; Surveyor General of the Leeward Islands, was married the latter End of August to Miss Simons, only Child of James Simons, Esq; a young Lady with 30,000 l. Sterling Fortune.

We hear that a certain C — mm — s, now in the W — l — s, will on his Return be certainly made an Ad — l, for the great Care he took of his Majesty's Ships, when in DANGER from a Fleet of French Merchantmen.

We hear by Letters from New-England of the 20th of last Month, that Part of the French Fleet, under the Command of the Duke d'Anville, then lay before Annapolis Royal, and expected the Arrival of the Ships that had been dispersed by the Storm. These Letters likewise take Notice, that there was only a 50 Gun Ship with another of 20 in the Harbour.

His Majesty's

Yester

of his Majesty's

we hear his

Annun duri

The same

was appoint

And we

mondeley w

in room of

On Mon

Southwar

James Brad

to a Manch

and a few Y

Manufactor

tain in the

and went w

and back ag

ity; and w

land, he w

Troop of t

in the Defe

most part o

de at Manch

like Acts o

Night, doi

and upon t

with Straps

believe this

get out of

hort? It w

finer: Up

This is the

Tuesday

a Sho: mak

allan's Hor

ried and fo

Yesterda

which was

soners, wh

Scotland, l

Treason in

without a l

was argue

the Crown

Prisoners;

of the Rebo

led by the

Then A

thers of Si

Lord Ogil

Captain in

Guilty of

Fro

General

are talked

of Vienna

His Majesty, who has been greatly indispos'd, is much better.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, resigned the Seals on Account of his Age and Infirmities; and we hear his Lordship is to have a Pension of 4000 l. per Annum during his Life.

The same Day the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield was appointed Secretary of State in his room.

And we hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Cholmondeley will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in room of his Lordship.

On Monday last the Court sat at St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark, when only one Prisoner was tried, viz. James Bradshaw, who was some time since Apprentice to a Manchester Warehouse-man in Lawrence-Lane, and a few Years since settled at Manchester in the Linnen Manufactory, and who unfortunately engaged as a Captain in the Manchester Regiment in the late Rebellion, and went with the Rebel Army from thence to Derby, and back again to Carlisle, where he was not willing to stay; and when the Body of the Army marched into Scotland, he went with them, and entered into Lord Elcho's Troop of the Pretender's Life-Guards. The Evidence in the Defence of the Prisoner alledged, That, during most part of his Apprenticeship, and since he went to settle at Manchester, he did several Things which appear'd like Acts of Lunacy; such as getting out of Bed in the Night, doing himself Damage, and abusing his Comrade, and upon that Account he was fasten'd down in his Bed with Straps; but it being asked, Whether they did not believe this was done on account of his being subject to get out of Bed in his Sleep, in order to prevent his being hurt? It was own'd by some of the Evidence for the Prisoner: Upon the whole, the Jury found him Guilty. This is the first Prisoner tried of those taken at Culloden.

Tuesday the said Court sat, when James Lindsay (late a Shoemaker at Perth) a Life-Guard Man in Lord Strathallan's Horse, taken also at the Battle of Culloden, was tried and found Guilty of High Treason. And

Yesterday the Court again sat, when a Point of Law which was mov'd on Tuesday by the Council for the Prisoners, which was, Whether those who are Natives of Scotland, Resident in Scotland, had committed Acts of Treason in Scotland, and were taken in Scotland, could, without a Breach of the Union be tried in England. This was argued by Mr. Attorney General on the Behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Gordon and Mr. Jodrell for the Prisoners; but the late Act of Parliament for the Trial of the Rebels being very plain, the Motion was over-ruled by the Court.

Then Alexander Kinloch and Charles Kinloch, Brothers of Sir James Kinloch, Bart. and both Captains in Lord Ogilvie's Second Battalion, and Andrew Wood a Captain in Roy Stuart's Regiment, were tried and found Guilty of High Treason.

*The HISTORY of EUROPE,
From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.*

General Bernes is arrived at Berlin, and great Hopes are talked of that the Reconciliation between the Courts of Vienna and Prussia will be more firmly established

than ever. There seems to be the better Foundation for this, because of the Resentment shewn by his Prussian Majesty against those who spread Reports to the contrary. Several Persons have been taken up on this Account, and one of them a Privy Counsellor, by Name Ferber, was beheaded at Spandau, and his Head stuck upon a Pole.

The Charge against him amounted to this, viz. 'That he had rendered himself equally culpable towards the King and the State, by the Malignity and Atrocities wherewith he had propagated, among the People, all sorts of Stories, alike contrary to Truth, as capable to excite Distrust and Animosity in Men's Minds; which criminal Conduct has rendered him absolutely unworthy of his Majesty's Clemency!' Some Letters add the Charge of a Conspiracy against the King's Person.

In the mean Time People cannot but be amazed to see this Monarch raising Forces, not in his own Dominions only, but in the Imperial Cities, where the large Advance-Money his Officers give is very prevailing. Recruiting also goes on apace in both Bohemia and Saxony, which increases the Mystery.

The French King, having a second Consort to provide for his Son, seems to be trying the Markets, to see where he can deal to the best Advantage. Two Princesses are now talked of, since we have heard no more of a Daughter of Piedmont. The first is the Sister of the late Dauphiness, who now resides with her Mother the Queen Dowager of Spain; and the second a Princess of Saxony, Daughter of his Polish Majesty. Though the former, for all other Reasons but immediate Interest, would probably be preferred, yet it is not unlikely that, for the sake of disuniting the Empire, and securing a powerful Member of it to himself, this pious, pacific, well-beloved Monarch, may chuse a Marriage Contract with a Prince whom he caused so much Bloodshed, within 12 or 13 Years past, to keep from a Diadem.

The Division we were to make of the French Forces, by alarming their Western Coasts, seems for the present to be all over: So that the Troops which were marching in such haste towards Britany, in all Probability, will have Orders to turn off towards their Left, and march into Provence.

The Genoese seem to be treated with more Gentleness than they have hitherto been. Having released the Jewels which the Court of Vienna had mortgaged to the Republic, they have been told that their Freedom, and the Sovereignty of the Isle of Corsica, shall be preserved to them; and they have more Time allowed for the Payment of the remaining Contributions.

L O N D O N, Oct. 30.

The Transports with the Guards, Welch Fusileers, &c. arrived in the Downs from Plymouth Yesterday Evening.

Bank Stock 131 1 half. India Stock 180 1 half. South Sea Stock no Price.

E D I N B U R G H, November 4.

We learn from Newcastle, That on Tuesday the 28th ult. the following Persons were executed at Pen-

rich, viz. Andrew Swan, Thomas Park, Peter Lindcay, James Innes, David Hume and Robert Lyon.

From Carlisle, that a Reprieve came there for Francis Buchanan Esq; two Hours after he was executed; and that one William Stout of Hexam was agreed with for 20 Guineas, and all the Cloaths and other Perquisites attending the Office of a Hangman, to be Executioner.

From York, That the following Rebels were to be executed on Saturday last at Tyburn near that City, viz. William Conolly an Irishman, and a Defenter, William Crosby an Irishman, James Sparks a Derbyshire Man, George Hamilton a Scotsman, Captain of Hussars, John James Jellins, a Frenchman, who came over last Year a Servant to the Aid de Camp to the Dutch General; Charles Gordon, Daniel Frazer, Angus Macdonald, all Scotsmen, the two last Highlanders, Edward Clavering of Northumberland, William Bayelay, James Maine, both Scotsmen; Benjamin Mason, William Dempsey, both Irishmen, and the last an Irish Defenter. In all thirteen.

Yesterday came down from London the Warrant for an Election of Magistrates by Poll for this City.

This Forenoon the very Reverend the Synod of Lothian and Tweedale met, and elected the Reverend Mr. David Plenderleith Minister of the Gospel at Dalkeith, their Moderator.

From the GLASGOW JOURNAL, Nov. 3.

We hear that 300 Men are to be quartered at Ayr, and 200 at Irvine; and that some twenty Gun Ships are ordered from England, to cruize on the North-west Coast.

By one who was Prisoner several Days on board one of the French Ships, who came on the 6th of September to carry off the young Pretender, we hear that Colonel Warren and the other Officers then talked of it as a Thing certain, that the Brest Squadron were sailed for Cape Breton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD,

In Wholesale or Retail, by ALEXANDER BROWN, at his House the third Story in the New Land near the Cross, North side of the Street, entering by Craig's Close, the Scale Stair on the Right Hand,

A choice Parcel of all Sorts of GREEN and BOHEA TEAS, neat as imported by the *British East-India Company*, which are by Experience found to be cheaper and better

in Quality than smuggled Teas: And to encourage all Persons to promote the fair Trade, a considerable Allowance will be given to such who take a Quantity of Six Pound Weight and upwards.

Commissions from the Country will be answered with great Care and Exactness.

¶ The Gentlemen who formerly proposed, and still incline to encourage a Course of

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS,

with a View to lay a rational Foundation for understanding and improving some of the most useful and curious Arts, are desired to meet at John's Coffee-house on Friday next at 3 o'Clock Afternoon, to concert the proper Time for carrying on this Course.

To be exposed to Sale, by way of publick voluntary Roup, upon Monday the 10th Day of November inst between the Hours of 3 and 4 Afternoon, within the Laigh Coffee-house, Edinburgh,

The Lands of FODSHAUGH, holding of the Crown, and lying within the Parish of Kirkliston and Shire of Linlithgow, consisting of about 57 Acres of Ground, pleasantly situated on the Water of Almond; and on which Lands there is a very convenient new finished House, with a good Garden and Dovecote. The Rental, Progress of Writs and Conditions of Roup, to be seen in the Hands of Robert Dalrymple Writer to the Signet, and Charles Brown Writer in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by publick Roup, on Thursday the 6th of November inst. betwixt the Hours of 3 and 4 Afternoon, at JAMES CHEAP's Wine Cooper, in his Loft, Head of Quality Street, Leith,

A Parcel of RICE,

Fitted for making STARCH, or DISTILLING; which, by Trial, makes a fine Spirit. The Rice may be seen any Day before the Roup.

¶ That soon after Martinmas next, the Price of the Houses and Land in Haddington, belonging to Lieutenant John Maitland Residenter there will be paid, and the same, with the Rents, will be then divided amongst and paid to the Creditors; Therefore, and in order to the making of the Scheme of Division, such of the Creditors as have not produced their Interests, and deponed upon the Verity of their Debts, are desired forthwith to produce their Writs to George Boswall their Trustee, and in his Presence deponed upon the Verity of their Debts.

EDINBURGH: Printed for THOMAS RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and sold at the Printing-house in the Parliament-close; where *Advertisements* and *Subscriptions* are taken in.